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L4: Entry 2 of 8 File: USPT Apr 4, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6045997 A
TITLE: Materials and methods relating to the identification and sequencing of the BRCA2 cancer susceptibility gene and uses thereof

DEPR:
Such oligonucleotide probes or primers, as well as the full-length sequence (and alleles, variants and derivatives) are also useful in screening a test sample containing nucleic acid for the presence of alleles and variants, especially those that confer susceptibility or predisposition to cancers, the probes hybridizing with a target sequence from a sample obtained from the individual being tested. The conditions of the hybridisation can be controlled to minimise non-specific binding, and preferably stringent to moderately stringent hybridisation conditions are preferred. The skilled person is readily able to design such probes, label them and devise suitable conditions for the hybridization reactions, assisted by textbooks such as Sambrook et al (1989) and Ausubel et al (1992).

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L4: Entry 4 of 8 File: USPT Oct 6, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5817793 A
TITLE: Multiple antibiotic resistance operon assays

DEPR:
Two nucleotide sequences are substantially homologous if one of them or its anti-sense complement can bind to the other under strict hybridization conditions so as to distinguish that strand from all or substantially all other sequences in a cDNA or genomic library. Alternatively, one sequence is substantially homologous to another if it or its anti-sense complement is useful as a probe in screening for the presence of its homologous DNA or RNA sequence under strict hybridization conditions. "stringent hybridization" conditions is a term of art understood by those of ordinary skill in the art. For any given nucleotide sequence, stringent hybridization conditions are those conditions of temperature and buffer solution which will permit hybridization of that nucleotide sequence to its complementary sequence and not to substantially different sequences. The exact conditions which constitute "stringent" conditions, depend upon the length of the nucleotide sequence and the frequency of occurrence of subsets of that sequence within other non-identical sequences. By varying hybridization conditions from a level of stringency at which no hybridization occurs to a level at which hybridization is first observed, one of ordinary skill in the art can, without undue experimentation, determine conditions which will allow a given sequence to hybridize only with perfectly complementary sequences. Hybridization conditions which permit hybridization to imperfectly complementary sequences are employed to isolate nucleotide sequences which are allelic to or evolutionary homologs of any given sequence. Suitable ranges of such stringency conditions are described in Krause, M. H. and S. A. Aaronson, Methods in Enzymology, 200:546-556 (1991). By a sequence which is "substantially homologous" to some specified sequence is understood a sequence which will hybridize to the specified sequence, its allelic variants and evolutionary homologs under stringent hybridization conditions so as to distinguish those sequences from non-allelic, non-homologous sequences.

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L4: Entry 1 of 8 File: USPT Oct 10, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6130071 A
TITLE: Vascular endothelial growth factor C (VEGF-C) .DELTA.Cys.sub.156 protein and gene, and uses thereof

BSPR:
The invention further comprises polynucleotides that hybridize to the aforementioned polynucleotides under standard stringent hybridization conditions. Exemplary stringent hybridization conditions are as follows: hybridization at 42.degree. C. in 50% formamide, 5.times.SSC, 20 mM Na.PO.sub.4, pH 6.8 and washing in 0.2.times.SSC at 55.degree. C. It is understood by those of skill in the art that variation in these conditions occurs based on the length and GC nucleotide content of the sequences to be hybridized. Formulas standard in the art are appropriate for determining appropriate hybridization conditions. See Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (Second ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1989) .sctn..sctn. 9.47-9.51. These polynucleotides, capable of hybridizing to polynucleotides encoding VEGF-C, VEGF-C fragments, or VEGF-C analogs, are useful as nucleic acid probes for identifying, purifying and isolating polynucleotides encoding other (non-human) mammalian forms of VEGF-C and human VEGF-C allelic variants. Additionally, these polynucleotides are useful in screening methods of the invention, as described below.